

MARCH

# Jacksonville Republican

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

Vol. 19.—No. 11

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY MARCH 20, 1855.

Whole No. 954

## CRAWFORD'S Cottage Bedsteads.

Subscriber has on hand a large number, and is constantly engaged in manufacturing his

**Improved Cottage Bedsteads.** These Bedsteads, for beauty, elegance and comfort, are unequalled by anything in the bedstead line, ever invented. They are warranted.

## CHINCH-PROOF.

All who have tried them pronounce them the best and handsomest bedstead in use. Call and examine.

JOHN H. CRAWFORD.

N. B.—Bacon, Lard or Flour taken in exchange for bedsteads or other cabinet work.

Voluntary 13, 1855. If.

## Georgia Scientific & Industrial INSTITUTE.

STEPHENS, PRINCIPAL.

M. DEBY, Teacher in Science.

DELANNOY, Drawing & Engraving.

S. BARCLAY, Music.

This Institution, near the city of Rome, will be opened

Monday Jan. 22d, 1855. The

agent and Modern Languages

will be taught, but the main design

will be to furnish facilities for ac-

quiring a thorough practical knowl-

edge of the Sciences and their ap-

plications to the Useful Arts.

The course of Study will embrace

English Literature, Mathematics,

Natural Science, Drawing, Engin-

gearing, Mechanic's Architecture,

Agriculture, Commerce, Languages

and Music.

The Institute will be provided

with Chemical and Philosophical

apparatus, Engineering Instru-

ments, a cabinet of Minerals, a

Laboratory and Library. The

Trustees believe that the healthful-

ness of the locality, the practical

system of instruction and the effi-

ciency of the Teachers afford ad-

vantages not surpassed by any simi-

lar Institution. They invite spe-

cial attention to the completeness

of the Scientific department under

the charge of Mr. Deby.

Board can be obtained in good

facilities on reasonable terms.

Tuition, \$40 per annum; French,

German and Spanish, each \$10 per

annum extra. Music extra.

J. H. LUMPKIN,

H. V. M. MILLER,

ALFRED SHORTER,

W. S. COCHRAN,

MARTIN W. WHEELER,

Attorney at Law,

and

Solicitor in Chancery,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Will attend to all business

connected to him in Benton,

Oblique, and the adjoining coun-

ties.

April 4, 1854.

## J. M. NEWBY, & Co.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Ready-Made

CLOTHING

Under the UNITED STATES HOTEL

at AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

J. M. N. & Co. are receiving their Fall

and Winter STOCK OF CLOTH-

ING. Gentlemen can find at this es-

tablishment every article necessary for

the wardrobe. Having paid strict at-

tention to the purchase and manufac-

ture of goods, they can offer them at

the lowest prices.

Also, on hand, a very large lot of fine

Cotton and Linen Shirts, Drawers, Sus-

penderies, Socks, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,

Shirt Collars, Stocks, Acetate and Silk

Under Shirts and Drawers, &c.

With their weekly receipt of all the

new styles of Goods from New York,

they can offer their customers advan-

tages they have not heretofore enjoyed.

Before purchasing elsewhere, call and

examine.

April 11, 1854.—5.

## Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of Administration with the

will annexed, having been granted

to the undersigned, by the Probate

Court of Benton County, Ala. on the

24th day of February, 1855; on the

estate of Nancy Miller, dec'd; notice is

hereby given to all persons having

claims against said estate, to present

them legally authenticated within the

time prescribed by law, or they will be

barred, and all persons indebted to said

estate are requested to make immediate

payment.

A. BROWN, Adm.

March 27, 1855.

## NOTICE.

All persons indebted to me individ-

ually, and their notes in the hands of

S. P. Hudson who is my legally author-

ized agent during my absence. Also

the notes of the firm of J. A. McCamp-

bell & Co. will be found there—all of

which will be sued on unless immedi-

ately paid. Also, the notes and ac-

counts of the firm of Woods & McCamp-

bell, will be found in the hands of A. Woods,

and money wanting badly, therefore I

urge all indebted to me in any way, to

come in and pay me if not all.

J. A. McCAMPBELL.

Dec. 12, 1854.—If.

EDITED, PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED BY

J. F. GRANT,

At \$2 a year in advance, or \$3 at the

end of the year.

A failure to give notice of a wish to

discontinue will be considered an en-

gagement for the next.

No paper discontinued until all ar-

rearages are paid.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One dollar per square of 12 lines or

less for the first insertion, and fifty cen-

ts per square for each continuance.

Personal advertisements double the

foregoing rates.

Annunciation of Candidates \$3.

Circulars of Candidates 50 cents per

square.

M. P. Stovall,

Warehouse and Commission Merchant,

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

CONTINUES THE BUSINESS

in all its branches, in the

extensive

Fire-Proof Ware-House,

on Jackson street, near the Globe Ho-

tel.

Having ample facilities for business,

and a disposition to extend every ac-

commodation to his customers, he pledges

his strict personal attention to the in-

terests of all those who may favor him with

patronage.

Orders for FAMILY SUPPLIES,

BAGGING, &c., promptly and carefully

filled, at the lowest market prices.

October 17, 1854.

## Fare Reduced!

Cabin Passage from Charleston to New

York—TWENTY DOLLARS.

United States Mail Line.

NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON

STEAM PACKETS.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

NASHVILLE, M. BERRY,

500 Tons, Commander.

MARION, W. FOSTER,

500 Tons, Commander.

JAMES ADGE, S. C. TENNER,

200 Tons, Commander.

SOUTHERNER, T. D. EWAN,

600 Tons, Commander.

Leave Albany's Wharves every

Wednesday and Saturday, at

ten o'clock, after the arrival of the

Car from the South & West.

These Steam Ships were built expres-

sly for the Line, and for safety, comfort

and speed, are unrivalled on the coast.

Tables supplied with every luxury.

Attentive and courteous commanders

will ensure travellers of this Line every

possible comfort and accommodation.

For freight or passage, having

elegant State Room accommoda-

tions, apply to

HENRY MISSROON,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

Cabin Passage, \$20 00

Steering, \$8 00

November 7, 1854.

## Spring & Summer

STOCK OF

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Um-

brellas, and Straw Goods.

G. W. FERRY,

Masonic Hall Building, Broad Street,

AUGUSTA, GA.

THANKS for past favors, begs

leave to call the attention of Mer-

chants visiting Augusta, to his ex-

tensive stock of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

Among which may be found latest

styles Mole-skin, Black and Drab

Beaver, Brush and Cass's HATS.

Bunk, Beaver, and Cass's soft fan-

cies Hats various colors. Camper-

down, Leghorn, Mandarin and Pan-

ama Hats. Swiss, Senate, Can-

ton, Florence, Pedal and French

Straw do. Double and single brim

Palm leaf and Canada straw Hats.

Silk, Lace, Florence, Rutland and

Flower BONNETS. Rutland and

Florence, and Belgrade Bloomers.

Silk, Gingham and Cotton UMB-

RELLAS, Flowers, Tabbs and

Bonnet Linings—assortment kept

full by supplies received weekly

from manufacturers, and offered at

prices as low as can be bought at

any southern market, and mer-

chants will find it to their interest

to examine my stock before mak-

ing purchases.

Augusta Ga. March 21, 1854.

## THE HOME COURIER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY

S. E. COBURN, Editor & Proprietor.

To those desirous of a first

class family newspaper, the

undersigned flatters himself

that he can recommend the

"Courier." It contains four-

teen columns of well selected read-

ing matter in small print. Much care is

taken to select such articles as will

suit a diversity of tastes.

The paper contains a "Prices

Current," corrected weekly, and also a

Statement of the Rome, Augusta, Sav-

annah, and Atlanta Cotton Market.

Clubs of five Cash Subscribers will

be furnished the Courier at \$1.50 each,

or any one who will send me \$8.00 shall

receive five copies for one year.

D. 19—3m. S. E. COBURN.

## POETRY.

### CHEER UP.

Never go gloomily, man with a mind!

Hope is a better companion than fear,

Providence, ever benignant and kind,

Gives with a smile what you take with

a tear;

All will be right—

Look to the light—

Morning's ever the daughter of night,

All that was black will be all that is

bright,

Cheerily, cheerily then cheer up

Many a foe is a friend in disguise,

Many a sorrow a blessing most true,

Helping the heart to be happy and wise,

With love ever precious and joys ever

new

Stand in the van!

Strive like a man!

This is the bravest and cleverest plan,

Trusting in God, while you do what you

can,

Cheerily, cheerily then cheer up!

1776.

### SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

Man to the plough,

Wife to the cow,

Boy to the barn,

Girl to the yarn,

And all dues were netted;

1855.

Man a mere show,

Girl to please,

Wife silk and satin,

Boy Greek and Latin,

And all hands-gazetted.

1845.

Men all in debt,

Wives in a pet,

Boys were muscled,

Girls snuff and bustles,

And every body cheated.

1855.

Men every wrought,

Women every bought,

Boys whiskered things,

Girls bonnets and rings,

And foreign humbugs greeted.

1855.

### THE SEA WAGON.

This is the name of an invention, the

patent already filed in the Patent Office

by Mr. Fulton of New Jersey, which is

to be, if successful, nothing less than a



**me of our Subscribers.**  
say some, because it is only to a class we wish to speak. Eight or ten weeks ago, we made an earnest appeal to those who were in arrears for one or more years to settle up, and enclosed the accounts of such in their papers. We at the same time informed them, that after waiting a reasonable time, if we did not hear from them we should necessarily be compelled to discontinue their papers, and collect the amount already due us as speedily as we could. Comparatively a few have responded to this call, and to those who have we feel more gratitude and thankfulness than we shall attempt to express. We have commenced the process of discontinuance, and shall keep it up, until our list is at least rid of all such as have by long neglect tried our patience to the utmost verge of endurance. In doing so we expect to give offence to many; for strange as it may seem, we have found in the course of our experience, that we have seldom voluntarily discontinued any man's paper, however long he might have been in arrears, without his becoming offended, as it were, because our patience, forbearance, and submission to wrong were not absolutely inexhaustible.

We intend this as a sort of last appeal to those who have as yet failed to let us hear from them, in the hope that they will yet comply with our request and save us the disagreeable necessity of erasing their names from our list. If they cannot pay all, they can pay a part, but those who do not even this, will pass from our list no more to make us feel disagreeable each week when we write their names on the paper; but we will preserve them in another book in the hope that we shall not be troubled with them again in the future.

**JACKSONVILLE AND THE ALA. & TEN. RIVER RAIL ROAD.**—The Editor of the Talladega Watchtower, recently passed through this place on a tour to some part of Georgia. He has written a letter back to that paper from Rome, in which he alludes in several instances to the citizens of Jacksonville, and the Rail Road, in a manner that seems to indicate that he has learned but one side of the question, and which we think requires some notice at our hands. In the first place he says:

"The Alexandrians speak of holding a meeting to petition the Directors of the Alabama and Tennessee River Rail Road to run the line of the Road through by the Goode & Moore's Iron Works, as Jacksonville seems opposed to Rail Roads."

And again:  
"Jacksonville is inimical to our Rail Road, at any rate throws its moral weight in opposition to it. This is ungrateful in that place. The Alabama and Tennessee River Rail Road was deflected from the proper direction to accommodate its citizens, and it should, out of gratitude, avoid even the appearance of an unfriendly attitude."

Now, let us here make a plain statement of facts, which we think will show both sides of the question, and prove that the citizens of Jacksonville are not opposed to the Rail Road, but that some of them at least, are opposed to being enormously taxed for the privilege of being deceived and disappointed by Rail Road Agents and Officers, and having their property actually depreciated instead of increased in value.

When the Agents of the road came to this County with books of subscription, they were received with enthusiasm, and the utmost liberality manifested in subscribing for Stock. The most flattering promises were made by those speakers and Agents; such for instance as that not a dollar would be called for or expended, until an amount of reliable stock, amply sufficient to finish the road was subscribed—that the work could and would be finished in four years and that perhaps in five years the stockholders would be received dividends. It is needless to remind the reader, how utterly vain and futile all these promises have proven, and that instead of dividends in five years, by the subsequent action of the Directory, it will be a strange thing if any one almost of the present generation, ever sees a single cent of dividends paid to the stock.

But all this has little to do with the main point of which we wish to speak. After the Agents had been busy for some months in obtaining subscriptions, and when it was stated we believe that Benton County had subscribed as liberally as any other this side of Dallas, when the location of the road was undetermined above Talladega, and when the citizens of every Town and village felt some anxiety that the road should come by them, a proposition was made that if the citizens of Benton would subscribe an additional one hundred thousand, the road should come to Oxford and Jacksonville. A portion of this stock was subscribed at Oxford, and the remainder in Jacksonville and vicinity. This stock has always been called conditional, and the condition, as understood by the subscribers, was that the rail road depot would be located within

the corporation of Jacksonville. Indeed they were distinctly told to drive down their stake and the Engineers would run to it. Now mark the sequel: when the Engineers came up to this place, the next thing we heard of a depot was, that it was about to be established a mile west of the place. This it was believed by the conditional stockholders was not a fulfillment of the contract with them—that it would build up a trading place, and injure rather than increase the value of property in Jacksonville. This opinion they entertain still, and to this opinion they have as good a right as others interested on the opposite side have to a different one.

But if the depot has ever been located at all, even a mile from here, and it should be considered a legal fulfillment of the contract, we don't know it. We know it is universally considered an unsettled question here—what is said about the petition of the citizens of Alexandria shows it is there—and the threats of a change of location from various quarters, shows it is elsewhere.

We have said thus much on the subject, not in any spirit of anger or resentment, but because we are unwilling to see it stated in a respectable newspaper, without any explanation, that "Jacksonville seems opposed to Rail Roads;" and that "Jacksonville is opposed to our Rail Road, at any rate throws its moral weight in opposition to it," and charged with the additional sin of ingratitude. We think it would be difficult to find a single man in Jacksonville who would plead guilty to the charge of being opposed to the Rail Road. And now after all, we would as soon trust to Benton to aid the Road in a tight place, as many other Counties. Her past history justifies us in this. She has not only subscribed liberally, but has furnished a number of the most faithful, energetic and persevering Contractors along the entire route.

In the same letter the Editor refers to the Winston meeting in Jacksonville, and says it was termed a movement of the "Town Clique," and speaks in no very flattering terms of the part taken by Cols. Davis and Martin. Whatever he may think proper to term it, tho' not present, we know it was a respectable meeting, conducted with order and propriety, where every citizen was at perfect liberty to speak his sentiments; and we have also been credibly informed that it did not contain a single anti-rail road man. We consider Cols. Davis and Martin fully competent for their own defense; but we can inform the Editor that he will not be likely to gain many votes for his state aid candidate for Governor, by speaking slightly of meetings of this character, and making unqualified assertions that Jacksonville is opposed to Rail Roads.

Gov. WINSTON has issued his proclamation appointing Saturday the 7th day of April next, as a day of humiliation and prayer, to be observed throughout the State: inviting ministers and people maintaining the worship of God, to meet in their churches, and engage in such services as may seem proper.

In a letter to the Editors of the Advertiser & Gazette, he says, he has issued his proclamation at the suggestion of intelligent and devout gentlemen, and in compliance with his own sense of propriety, under the peculiar circumstances in which we find ourselves placed, both as regards our pecuniary and domestic affairs, and the gloomy aspect of the political relations of the Southern States.

We invite the special attention of Merchants and Physicians to the advertisement of Dr. H. A. Ramsay, offering for sale an extensive stock of Pure Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, &c., upon terms as low as they can be purchased in any city in the South. It is needless to remind men who know their own interest, of the advantages offered, by the nearness of the place, and the rapidity with which orders can be filled.

A new Post Office, called Land Rock, has been established on the route from Blue Pond to Van Buren, and A. R. Brindley, Esq. appointed Post Master.

The Storm.—On Monday night the 12th inst. one of the most destructive storms that has ever visited this part of the State, passed through this County, nearly from south west to North east. The wind was very hard at this place, but blew down no houses. The main track of the storm appears to have been about nine miles in width. Two miles south of this place, Maj. Stevenson was considerably damaged, and one of his negro women killed, either by the falling of a house or tree across it; and in the same neighborhood Mr. Lively had his house unroofed, and various others were damaged in houses, fences, &c. there was also an immense destruction of timber.

On Cane Creek several miles further, south Dr. W. Glover's new framed house was unroofed, and timbers started in all parts of the building. On Judge Wood's farm near by the dwelling house was unroofed, and the body of the building moved two feet from the foundation. His gin house and barn, and every other building on the place were blown down, but fortunately no person killed or injured. We have heard also of some destruction in Oxford and vicinity, and also further south towards Talladega.

The Rome Southern shys a terrible storm passed over the southern end of Floyd County on the same night "taking in its course everything before it, dwelling houses, gin houses, barns, stables, fences and timber."

#### Veto of the Collins Monopoly Bill.

President Pierce is wielding the power of the Executive Veto with admirable effect. In preventing the passage of the River and Harbor and the Lunatic Land Bills, he saved the Constitution from palpable invasion. In vetoing the French Spoilation and the Steamship Bounty Bills he defeated corrupt schemes to plunder the treasury. These acts give character to his administration, which will be distinguished by history for its stern resistance to Federal encroachment and the profligate expenditure of the public money.

The Collins Monopoly Bill was an abominable measure, and in every feature was antagonistic to the principles and policy of the Democratic party. It discriminated against the general interests of commerce to the special advantage of particular persons. It extorted an immense sum from Government, for a service which responsible individuals had proposed to render for just half the amount. It recognized the odious and unconstitutional principles of Bounty and Monopoly. How then did so iniquitous a measure get the sanction of Congress? By the agency of gold.—The Bill bought a "through ticket." Its passage was the achievement of the grossest corruption. We do not say that the vote of every man who supported it was purchased for money; but we do affirm, that the opposition of some members was overcome by a tangible appeal to their cupidity; and nobody will deny it. Fortunately, we have an incorruptible Executive; and on that rock the Collins line was wrecked. The country will thank President Pierce for this judicious and wholesome application of the Executive Veto. In his hands the Veto is not only a barrier against Federal encroachment but a sort of physical, rattle and strychnine, wherewith he cleanses the capital of the beasts of prey and creeping things that plunder the treasury and feed upon the substance of the people.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

A dispatch dated Weldon, the 5th inst., to the Petersburg Express, says: A most unprovoked and cold blooded murder has just occurred here. The following, in brief, are the particulars: Three men, J. H. Everett and son, and man named Price, all of Spring Hill Halifax Co., N. C., arrived here to-day for the sole purpose of murdering Mr. Patrick McGowan, as one of them subsequently avowed. Mr. McGowan is of Raleigh, and mail agent on the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road. Upon the arrival of the Raleigh train here, Mr. G. seeing them, and apprehending a difficulty, quietly remained in the mail car.—The Everetts and Price remained near the car for some time, watching him (McG.) but finally became impatient and proceeded to the office of John Campbell Esq., where they stated they wished to see McGowan and make matters up with him.

Upon hearing this, McG. came from the mail car, and while talking with Everett, he noticed one of them draw forth a pistol. McG. immediately caught at him, when Price fired at him, and shot him in the head. The wounded man immediately fell, when young Everett stooped over him, and placed a pistol to his neck near the jaw, shot him again, saying at the time, "that they had come to kill him, and now they were satisfied." Great confusion prevailed among the crowd of passengers and others present, many whom assisted in arresting and tying the murderers. They were conducted to Halifax county jail.

Dr. Gee was promptly in attendance on Mr. McGowan, and upon examination found that six balls had entered his person. The Dr. entertains no hope of his recovery.

From the Montgomery Mail.  
COPPER IN ALABAMA.—LETTER FROM PROF. TUOMEY.

DEAR SIR: I am asking for a little space in your paper in order to point out some of the locations where copper has been actually discovered in the State. The copper region of Alabama is confined to a belt of slaty rock, that enters the State from Georgia, in a north-east and south-west direction, and corresponds nearly with the gold regions of both States.

The first copper that I observed, occurs in a mine, the property of R. L. Wood & Co., in Randolph county. The ore is in the form of yellow and purple pyrites, and occasionally in that of carbonate of copper. It does not, however, occur in a true lode, but is disseminated through a bed of grey, tough, talcose slate, twenty feet in thickness. The group of rocks to which the copper belongs is quite interesting; the general direction is about east and west, and the rocks are a good deal contorted.

Copper was first seen, at this place, in a little stream which crosses the upturned edges of the rocks. It was found to be a sulphate of copper produced by the oxidation of the sulphur. Near this spot a pit was sunk and the ore found very uniformly scattered through the rock. A seam of oxid of iron, five or six inches thick, was also cut, and gave promise of terminating below in copper; but unfortunately, the rapid accumulation of water stopped further progress. Another pit was opened on a more elevated ground, and so as to strike the bed of the slaty rock below the surface.

The results obtained here were very much the same as those of the first pit, the ore was found under similar circumstances, but as no whim or other circumstances for clearing the shaft of water was erected, of course further progress

was soon arrested, and this second attempt was for the present, at least, abandoned.

The truth is, although no one could display more intiring energy than did Mr. Wood, no mining project can be even commenced without a considerable outlay of capital. The mere preliminary operation of sinking a shaft is a very expensive one, yet, in general, it is one that must be incurred, even before the value of the mine can be fairly determined.

Although no true lode was found at this locality, still it appeared to me that the indications were sufficient to warrant a careful exploration, at some expense.

Other locations occur in Talladega, where copper has been found. One of these, a most interesting one, is situated in Hillahee, which presents the phenomena observed at Ducktown, more nearly than any other that I have seen in the State. A few miles from the old Indian village of Sandutchee, a bed of gossan three or four feet in thickness was discovered on the crest of one of the little rounded hills so common in this region.

A shaft was sunk here in a position to cut the lode eight or ten fathoms below the surface. This was a work of some difficulty, as the rocks below the surface proved to be tough and hard.—After sinking ten fathoms the lode was cut, but so different was it from the gossan on the surface, that it was scarcely recognized by the miners. The lode at this depth consisted of arsenical iron, with some copper in the form of yellow sulphuret, and was therefore identical with that part of the lode found below the black ore, in the Tennessee mines. It was now proposed to the superintendent to determine, by a cross cut, the presence or absence of the black ore, which there was reason to think would be found above the arsenical iron. The work was, however, suspended at this interesting point. Even if the black ore did not exist, there was still reason to look for the yellow sulphuret below the arsenical iron, where they were looking for it at Ducktown, but no reasoning could induce the continuation of the work.

Since this was written I have learned, from reliable authority, that the yellow sulphuret has really been cut in a shaft of one of the mines at Ducktown—a most important fact for both of the Tennessee and Hillahee mines. The Hillahee lode is quite extensive, and is known and traced at several points east and west of the river just mentioned. With this encouragement it is greatly to be hoped that an energetic company, with some capital and skill, will concentrate its force upon this point instead of breaking ground all over the country. A small shaft of sixteen or twelve fathoms; to strike the bottom of the gossan, and find, if it be present, the black ore. When the arsenical iron is reached, a deeper shaft must be sunk to reach below it, and discover, if possible, the yellow sulphuret.

A single well-directed effort of this sort, at the locality I have indicated, would put the matter of more speculation at rest, and would save the country an immense expense.

Your obedient servant,  
M. TUOMEY.

#### A Hungarian at Sebastopol.

The London correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser has recently had an interview with a Hungarian Chaplain, just arrived from the camp before Sebastopol, and now on his way to the United States, from whom he learns some facts of importance in regard to the situation of affairs. He had been most of his time occupied with the foreign legions and merchants, in the Turkish division; but he had slept several nights in the English camp, and had been much about it. His picture of the situation of the English and Turkish camps is frightful.

The Turks are pale, meagre, ragged and lazy, and die rapidly, placing all their reliance on Allah, and none on themselves or their superiors. They are mere beasts of burden to the French, and seem glad when attacked with disease, so as to be relieved of work. They frequently sink down under their burdens in the mud, refuse to get up, or to take medical relief, perform their devotions, call on Allah, and die.

The English are disheartened by the fearful losses which they have sustained, and growing careless of life, take no precaution to avoid death. They will only perform such labor as they are forced to by their superiors, and continue to die rapidly from privation and consequent disease. If liquor is distributed, they get drunk, go wandering about the camp, get cold or weak, lie down and never get up again. It is a frequent occurrence to find in the morning two or three soldiers dead behind their tents, where they have sunk down from disease, endeavoring to help themselves, or from intoxication.

The French, on the contrary, are supplied with all the necessities of life, are active and in as good health as could be expected from an unhealthful army undergoing the rigors of a severe winter in a foreign country. They do not hesitate to perform any useful labor to secure themselves personal comforts; they run a long distance to hunt for wood, cook themselves nice warm soups, and indulge in wine and segars after dinner. They have an abundance of medicine and medical attendance.

The gentleman who furnishes this information, states further that no confidence whatever is felt, either in the camp or at Constantinople, that Sebastopol will be taken very soon, and very many of the warmest friends of the enterprise would be perfectly disposed to give it up, if their honor was not engaged.—He states that the combined forces before Sebastopol considerably exceed one hundred thousand men, but the number of men capable of bearing arms, is below one hundred thousand. The entire number of English and Turks who could be brought into action, does not exceed twenty thousand.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 8.—The following is the order of the Post Office

Department in regard to the construction and execution of the late law regulating postage and the establishment of a registry of valuable letters, viz:—Ch. Court. "All letters between places in the United States shall be prepaid from and after the first of April, 1855, by January next, postmasters must place postage stamps upon all prepaid letters upon which such stamps may not be enclosed in stamped envelopes."

"From and after the first of April, 1855, the postage to be charged on each single letter for any distance in the United States, not exceeding three thousand miles, is three cents, and over three thousand miles, ten cents."

The law does not change the existing rates or regulations in regard to letters to or from Canada; or other foreign countries; nor does it effect the franking privilege.

"The provision in regard to the registration of valuable letters will be carried into effect, and special instructions issued to postmasters on the subject, as soon as the necessary blanks can be prepared and distributed."

Ten cents is to be paid for the special registry of a letter, but the United States is not thereby rendered responsible for its safety, or the safe delivery of its contents. It will render it somewhat more easy to trace a valuable letter through the mischances of the Postoffice.

Nearly all the members have already left the city, and also many of the office seekers, and waiters on Providence. The Supreme Court is also about to close its present term. The public offices are rendered more busy than usual by the legislation of Congress, which requires so much work, and for the execution of which additional force is to be provided. The Land and Pension Offices will be the centre of interest to speculators, agents, and claimants until the new Bounty land Bill can be carried into execution. It is well ascertained by an estimate of the Commissioner of Pensions, that this law will call for a hundred and fifty millions of acres. It will require one hundred millions of acres to satisfy the claims of those militia or volunteers who served only fourteen days, and were never included in any bounty land act.

The number of examiners and clerks of the Patent Office has been increased by law, in consequence of the vast augmentation of the business of that office. The proposed income for increasing the rate of the fees paid by patentees was not adopted, but probably will be at the next session, as it meets the approbation even of the inventors, and is demanded by the expenses of the Bureau.

The Fortification Bill which passed at this session, will afford some fresh work for the Engineer Department. No appropriations for Fortifications have been made for several years. The principal works were unfinished and are in a state of dilapidation from neglect.

Congress took warning of the necessity and utility of fortifications from the examples of Cronstadt, Revel, Petropawlsky and Sebastopol.

It is remarkable that not a single bill granting public lands for rail roads passed at the late session. The Pacific Rail Road Bill, with a large grant of land on either side of it, passed the Senate, but failed in the House, on account of disagreement among its friends, as to its details.

#### INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.—SANTA ANNA PREPARING FOR FLIGHT.

—WASHINGTON, March 9.—A letter from Mexico states that Santa Anna is daily losing ground, and that Alvarez is rapidly advancing towards the Capital. Santa Anna has a steamer ready to carry him off, on the approach of Alvarez, and has horses waiting day and night to aid him in his flight. His valuables have all been sent out of the country. It is further stated that he has sold the scrip for \$5,000,000 due from the United States to Mexico, arising from the Gadsden treaty and transfer of the M. & A. Valley.

South.

**Navigation of the Mississippi.**—The principal insurance companies in Cincinnati, owing to the increased dangers of navigating the Mississippi, have advanced their rates to New Orleans, and the minimum now is one per cent. The pilots on the Lower Mississippi say they never saw the river in such a bad state as at present. It is almost impossible to run clear of bars, and snags; as the channel is washing out very fast, and old, buried snags, rocks and bars, not down in their mental vocabularies are continually getting nearer the surface of the water, and coming into view.

**HONEY BEES.**—A correspondent of a morning paper says that he has lived three years in a southern portion of Tulare valley and can state that during the dry season the leaves of the oak are completely loaded down with honey, that it drops from leaf to leaf and finally finds its way to the earth in fine, transparent, and crystallized honey. The willow timber in all those southern streams from the San Joaquin down with sugar, so that the Indians collect it in large quantities by cutting off the branches, throwing them on a hide and thrashing it off, then winnowing out the leaves. There is likewise a small cane that grows in the mountains adjacent to the Trejon, from which the natives collect large

quantities of sugar by merely cutting it and thrashing the sugar off. They obtain it in a pure crystallized state, without any boiling or refining. There is also a species of pine that produces sugar in small quantities, but not sufficient to make it an object to collect.

**BE FIRM.**—Let the winds blow, and the waves of society beat and frown about you, if they will; but keep your soul in rectitude, and it will be firm as a rock. Plant yourself upon principle, and bid defiance to misfortune. If gossip, with her poisoned tongue, maddles with your good name—If her disciples, who infect every town and hamlet, make your disgrace the burden of their song, heed them not. It is their bread and their meat to slander. Treat their idle words as you would treat the hissing of a serpent, or the buzzing of many insects. Carry yourself erect; and by the serenity of your countenance; and purity of your life, give the lie to all who would berate and belittle you. Why be afraid of any man? Why cower and tremble in the presence of the rich? Why "crook the pliant hinges of the knee, that thrift may follow fawning?" No, friend, fear them not! Build up your character with holy principles, and if your path be not strewn with flowers, let it be beautiful with the light of divine life, and you will leave behind you a noble example, which will be to the world, a perennial flower, whose leaves will be a healing to the nations, and its fragrance the panacea of the soul.

#### THE EXPLOSION NEAR NEW ORLEANS.

The New Orleans papers bring the particulars of the explosion of the tow-boat Thomas McDaniels in the lower Mississippi, Monday. Her boilers, six in number, burst simultaneously, converting her machinery and upper works into a complete wreck, and destroying the lives of all who were on the lower deck. Five were killed instantly, and their bodies were found among the fragments of the wreck. Two others were blown overboard by the force of the explosion, and were either drowned or killed. The pilot, Mr. David Taylor, was subsequently picked up slightly hurt. The second engineer, which had charge of the engines, was also killed.

The boat had three vessels in tow at the time. One of the boilers was blown across the deck of the ship *Acetyne*, cutting away a good deal of both the standing and running rigging, and then falling into the river. One man was wounded on board the brig *Amelia*, but not seriously. The brig was somewhat damaged, about ten feet of her bulwarks having been stove in by the falling of tow boat's chimney.

The cause of the sad accident is not known. The chief engineer, who had but a few minutes before left the engine, states that he tried the boilers, and there was plenty of water in them.

The Chicago Press of the 24th February has the following horrible account: "On the Saturday preceding the memorable storm of the 21st Jan. two families, numbering ten persons moving from southern Indiana to northern Illinois, arrived at Oxford, the County seat of Benton County, Indiana, about forty miles northwest of Lafayette, with two ox teams, and well provided with necessities for the road. They remained there through the storm, and on Monday morning resumed their journey. Last Tuesday morning a man passing over a prairie, only about five miles from Oxford, came upon a sight which filled him with horror. The carcasses of two oxen, from which the viscera had been removed, lay upon the ground. Inside of one of them were the frozen bodies of four children, and in the other the frozen corpse of the mother with a nursing infant at her breast. Under the snow was a heap of ashes in which the party had broken them up, and burned everything they had in them, in the effort to save their lives. Not far from this was found the body of the other woman of the party, partly concealed in a snow drift, and near her, one of the men. The two other men had not been found."

**WHAT IS NOT CHARITY.**—It is not charity to give a penny to the street mendicant, of whom nothing is known while he haggles with a poor man out of employment for a miserable dime. It is not charity to bestow a scantiness to starvation, to let her sit in wet clothes, sewing all day; to deduct from her pittance remuneration if the storm deigns to take a poor relation into the family, make her a slave to all your whims, and taunt her continually with her dependent situation. It is not charity to send a man who is out of work into the streets with his family because he cannot pay his rent. It is not charity to let the uttermost farthing from the widow and orphan. It is not charity to give as if that had made you, the rich man, of different blood from the shivering beggar, whose only crime is that he is poor. It is not charity to be an extortioner—no! though you bestow alms by thousands.

**BURNING MUD FOR COAL.**—Dr. Thomas Hooker, of New Orleans, has discovered a chemical preparation, which, mixed with mud as a bricklayer would mix lime with sand makes an excellent coal coal that can be made and sold in the New Orleans market for thirty cents per barrel, if made by hand, or fifty cents, if made by machinery. It lights easily; there is no offensive smell emitted; but little smoke, and but very little dust orinders. What little cinders are left, is good for cleaning silver, brass, or other similar metals; and the ashes make a tolerable scrubbing floor, &c. The patentee also assures us, "that it will not only burn well in grates (where we saw it burning)—but in stoves, furnaces, for smelting, and for making steam. In fact it can be put to all the practical uses of wood or coal, except for the purpose of generating gas."

A young man was frequently cautioned by his father to vote for "measures not men." He promised to do so, and soon after received a bonus to vote for Mr. Peck. His father, astonished at voting for a man whom he deemed objectionable, inquired his reason for voting so. "Surely, father," said the youth, "you told me to vote for measure and if Peck is not a measure, I don't know what is."

**Certain Cure for Erysipelas, Holloway's Ointment and Pills.**—Remainable instance of the efficacy of these Medicines.—Charles Martin, Anthony-street New York, was afflicted for three years with all these diseases, large blotches, purple, came out on his face, and different parts of his body, which very much irritated the system, and this caused a derangement of his general health, although he tried many required remedies, nothing would cure him. Five weeks ago, he bought a quantity of Holloway's Ointment and Pills, and he has just informed Professor Holloway, that he is perfectly cured, and his face and complexion are as clear as possible.

**TO THE PHYSICIANS OF ALABAMA, AND TO ALL WHO USE LIQUOR AS A MEDICINE OR AS A BEVERAGE.**  
Physicians who prescribe Alcoholic Liquors for medicinal purposes should give the preference to WOLFE'S Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps.

1. It is manufactured at Schiedam, in Holland, and exclusively in the factory of the proprietor, by processes and from material elsewhere unemployed and unknown.

2. It is proved, by the repeated analysis of several eminent chemists, to be entirely free from the pernicious fust of the which remains in every kind of liquor distilled from grain, and which is the cause of the nervous and visceral derangements, serious congestion and morbid desire for habitual and intemperate indulgence, which such liquors invariably tend to superinduce.

3. It is proved by the same unerring tests, that the Juniper Gin is not flavored with the coarse, acid and indigestible oil of juniper heretofore used, but with a specifically lighter, more volatile, aromatic and medicinal of the two essential oils of the Italian juniper berry, negated by every other manufacturer.

4. It is chemically proved to be absolutely pure in its rectification—a quality obtained by an entirely new process, and which no other Holland Gin in the world has acquired.

5. It is proved by extensive medical experience and testimony, to be an efficient as well as an agreeable remedy in many cases of incipient dropsy, gravel, chronic gout, rheumatism, flatulence, colic, constipation in the kidney and bladder, dyspepsia, fever and ague, general debility, sluggish circulation of the blood, deficient assimilation of food and exhaustion of vital energy.

6. It is a most grateful and renovated liver cordial, and when used as directed, never inflames the system or induces fever, but tends rather to subdue the latter faculty, by creating a dislike to the inferior liquors. And it invariably cures the ill effects of bad water, which is so prevalent in swampy or limestone districts.

Since the introduction of this celebrated medicinal beverage into the United States, a number of Liquor Houses, in New York and other large cities, have commenced counterfeiting it. The genuine is only sold in quart and pint bottles, handsomely wrapped in yellow paper, with my name on the bottle, State and label. I would advise those who use it, to purchase by the name of Wolfe's, and my bottles with common gin and brandy for the genuine. For sale by all respectable Druggists in the United States.

**WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS.**  
Sole Manufacturer and Importer,  
18, 20 and 22 Beaver-st., New York.  
The word "Schnapp" belongs to that class of terms, which are of their own invention.

**To Merchants and Physicians.**  
**Atlanta Drug Store.**  
The Subscriber having purchased the whole interest in the above establishment, respectfully offers to the Merchants and Physicians of Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, a large and well selected assortment of **Pure Drugs**, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, &c. Glass, Surgical and Dental Apparatus, Medicinal Liquors, Fancy Goods, **Soaps, Colognes**, &c. &c. Extracts, at wholesale or retail, and can be purchased in any city South. We invite persons visiting Atlanta to call and see—we charge nothing for showing, and would be glad to send our Goods to all.

H. A. RAMSEY.  
Atlanta, Ga. March 20—6m  
\*Dahlonega Signal, Cherokee Advocate, Cedar Town Republican, &c. (Ala.) Republican, Dalton (Ga.) Southern, West Point (Ga.) Lagrange Reporter, Newnan (Ga.) Griffin Union, will copy twice as for six months, and forward acco-



AND  
Solicitor in Chancery,  
ACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.  
Office, east room over Hudson's Store  
February, 25, 1862.

**JOHN L. THOMASON, THOMAS HAYDEN**  
**THOMASON & HAYDEN,**  
**Attorneys at Law,**  
AND  
*Solicitors in Chancery,*  
ASHVILLE, ALA.

**W**ILL pay strict attention to all business entrusted to their care in the counties of Jefferson, Blount, Shelby, Mineral, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton and St. Clair, and in the Supreme Court of the State.

Jan. 10, '54.

ly said executions.  
A. BROWN, Shff.  
March 13, 1855.

**WASHINGTON HALL,**  
ATLANTA. GEORGIA.

**B**EING situated almost equi-distan-  
ce from the Macon and Western, West-  
ern and Atlantic and Georgia Rail Road  
Depots, this House will be found both a  
convenient and comfortable abode for  
Travelers, while sojourning at this point.  
Mess will be served on the arrival of the  
several Passenger Trains, and every at-  
tention paid to the wants and comfort of  
visitors. JAMES LOYD,  
June 1, 18s2—y. Proprietor.

chase **CHEAP GOODS** to call soon  
N. 14. We also call upon all persons  
indebted to the above firm to come for-  
ward and settle up. Feb. 20, 1855.

**AGAIN.**

WE must have much more money  
yet, this season. Some have paid  
none, others but little. All are expect-  
ed to pay a reasonable portion at least  
of the amount they owe us. Better at-  
tend to this soon.

Respectfully,  
WOODWARD & WHITE &  
E. L. WOODWARD.  
March 6th 1855 21.

generally that they have their  
Steam Mills in successful opera-  
tion, ten miles below Jacksonville,  
on the Stage road to Oxford, and  
are now prepared to fill all bills of  
superior, smooth lumber with des-  
patch and at moderate prices for  
cash, or on short time to punctual  
customers.

We also have our Corn Mills in  
successful operation and are mak-  
ing a fine article of meal.

We solicit patronage of the pub-  
lic generally.

J. A. McCAMPBELL & CO.,  
Feb. 20, 1855.—*ult*

FERNANDO LIVINGSTON.  
T. W. BAVER, Treasurer.  
January 29, 1855. 6m-

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In our Large and Well Selected  
**STOCK of**  
 **HATS, CAPS,**  
 AND  
**ONNETS,**  
 Which I offer as low as can be  
 bought in Charleston or New-York,  
 with the addition of Freight—  
 If you do not believe it, call and  
 see, as I take pleasure in showing  
 my Goods.  
**WM. N. NICHOLS,**  
 SUCCESSOR TO  
**J. Taylor, Jr., & Co.**  
 Opposite Wright, Nichols & Co.  
 Augusta, Ga., April 11, 1854.—Iy.

1



Dec. 3, 852.—y.

April 1, '84.—y. Oct. 81, '84.—6m.

Resident Surgeon Dentist  
Jacksonville, Ala.,

Morrisville, July 18, 1854.  
 E. G. MORRIS.

April. 1 1854.—1,y.

Wm. P. AMERIN  
March 6th 1855.











posted up at the court house door  
Benton county within forty days from  
the date of this as required by law.  
R. G. EARLE.  
March 6—4w. Register.



Agents of the Hancock Manufacturing Co., Shirts, Shirts, Sheetings and Osnaburghs at  
**FACTORY PRICES,**  
Liberal discount for Cash.  
Country merchants visiting Augusta or Charleston, are respectfully invited to examine our assortment and prices.  
April, 11, '54.--17.

which others as low as can be  
bought in Charleston or New-York,  
with the addition of Freight.

If you do not believe it, call and  
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THOMASON & HAYDEN,  
Attorneys at Law,  
AND  
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ASHVILLE, ALA.

WE will pay strict attention to all bus-  
iness entrusted to their care in the  
counties of Jefferson, Blount, Shelby,  
Millsap, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton and  
St. Clair, and in the Supreme Court of  
the State.

Wm. T. BROOKS, *Proprietor*,  
Guntersville, Ala. Dec. 29, 1854-1855.  
W. H. KELLEY & SONS,  
34 AVE associated themselves in  
the Practice of the Law.  
Office Row, No. 5, Jacksonville,  
Alabama.  
C. C. Porter  
Resident Surgeon Dentist.

gan had, think I can send them home well pleased and paid for their trouble and time, with good news for the r family, and neighbors, a hot and camp house will be building the new for persons that come to stay ad night.

The best price paid for good wheat.

Morrisville, July 18, 1854.

MORRIS, HICK & CO.  
Morristown, August 22, 1854.

HICKMAN, WESCOTT & CO.  
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN  
STABLE & FANCY DRY GOODS.  
At Augusta Mills Shirtings, Os-  
sageburgs and Stripes, sold at Fac-  
tory Prices for the bale. FIVE per  
cent off for Cash.

**SCHLESINGER, FLEISCH**  
ON account of a change in  
above firm, we inform our  
tomers and the public in gen-  
that we offer our ENTIRE STOCK  
GOODS at COST for Cash.  
therefore advise all who want to  
chase CHEAP GOODS to call  
N. B. We also sell upon all per-  
sons who wish to buy.